

incrassato, expansiusculo, marginibus callo crasso junctis, dextro subsinuato.

Long. 15, diam. 4 mill.; ap. 4 mill. longa, 3 lata.

Hab. Mauritius.

This species was received with the name *palangula* attached to it. But the true *palangula* is, according to M. Morelet, who has had an opportunity of seeing that species in Féruccac's collection, the same as *teres*, Pfr. I have therefore considered it necessary to describe it as new.

Fam. GALEOMMIDÆ.

Genns THYREOPSIS, H. Ad.

Testa æquivalvis, æquilateralis, trigono-ovata, aperta; margine dorsali convexo, ad umbones subacuto. Cardo edentulus, ligamento interno sub umbonibus instructus.

THYREOPSIS CORALLIOPHILA, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. figs. 8, 8a.)

T. testa solidiuscula, subpurpurea, ad margines pallidior; superficie valvarum concentrica striata, marginibus dorsalibus paullum elevatis, rugosis; umbonibus parvis, lœvibus, approximatis.

Long. 10, alt. 4 mill.

Hab. Mauritius.

In this singular genus the valves are always widely separated; and when they most nearly approach one another, the shell may be likened to a depressed *Emarginula* cut through the centre lengthways. It appears to have more affinity with *Libratula*, Pease, than with *Galeomma*, but differs so much from the former as to render it desirable to constitute a new genus to receive it. Mr. Nevill informs me that it was found alive by his friend Dr. Power on a coral-reef at Mauritius, and that the animal could barely enter the shell. It would appear to be parasitic upon the coral, which is also probably the case with *Libratula*, as Mr. Pease states that he found that genus living on coral. In *Libratula* the animal does not extend beyond the shell.

Note.—In a former paper read by me on new species of Mauritian Shells, some observations on the animals by Mr. G. Nevill were appended to the descriptions, in which the expression "mantle" should correctly have been written "foot," and "foot" should have been "sole of foot."

5. Descriptions of some New Species of Land and Marine Shells. By HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

(Plate IV.)

MACROCHLAMYS TENUICULA, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. fig. 9.)

M. testa aperte perforata, turbinata, tenui, sublævigata, levissime spiraliter striatula, rufo-cornea, diaphana, nitida; spira con-

vexo-conoidea, apice obtuso, sutura marginata; anfr. 4½, convexiusculis, ultimo non descendente, peripheria obsolete angulato, basi convexo; apertura obliqua, subrotundato-lunari; perist. recto, marginibus conniventibus, columellari ad perforationem reflexo.

Diam. maj. 6, min. 5½, alt. 4½ mill.

Hab. Sattara, Bombay (*Coll. F. Layard*).

GLESSULA FUSCA, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. figs. 10, 10a.)

G. testa oblongo-turrita, solidiuscula, lærigata, obscure striata, nitida, fusco-cornea; spira turrita, apice obtusiusculo, sutura impressa, crenulata; anfr. 7, convexiusculis, ultimo ¾ testæ paulo superante; apertura parum obliqua, ovali; columella callosa, valde arcuata, oblique truncata; perist. recto, obtuso, albido marginato, marginibus callo tenui junctis.

Long. 8½, diam. 4 mill.

Hab. Sattara, Bombay (*Coll. F. Layard*).

VITRINA ANGASI, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. fig. 11.)

V. testa imperforata, subdepressa, peripheria auriformi, tenui, superne plicato-striata, non nitente, rufo-fulva, subtus lærigata, nitida, olivacea; spira paulum elevata, sutura distincta, vix albo marginata; anfr. 4, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, ad peripheriam compresso; apertura valde obliqua, ovali, intus leviter margaritacea; perist. simplici, amplio, anguste membranaceo marginato, brevissime inflexo, marginibus conniventibus, dextra extrorsum valde dilatato, columellari arcuato.

Diam. maj. 33, min. 26, alt. 20 mill.

Hab. Capengo, West Africa (*Coll. H. Adams*).

This fine species most nearly approaches *V. flemingii*, Pfr., from India; but the aperture is more ample and depressed, the right margin more dilated, the last whorl more compressed at the periphery, the spiral lines on the whorls are absent, and the colour of the upper portion is red-brown instead of olivaceous. It differs from the other large African species, *V. sowerbyana*, Pfr., in the last whorl being less angular, in the spire being considerably more raised, and in the aperture being less oblong.

NANINA (XESTA) SULCIFERA, Barcl. MS. (Pl. IV. fig. 12.)

N. testa imperforata, semigloboso-conoidea, solida, spiraliter sulcis distantibus, et longitudinaliter striis obliquis confertis sculpta, fulvo-rubida; spira conoidea, apice acutiusculo, sutura leviter impressa; anfr. 5, convexiusculis, ultimo antice deflexo, magno, inflato, basi subconvexo; apertura valde obliqua, ovali; perist. simplici, incrassato, marginibus conniventibus, callo tenui junctis, columellari dilatato, excavato.

Diam. maj. 40, min. 32, alt. 30 mill.

Hab. Montagne-au-Riz, Mauritius (*Coll. Barclay*).

"This interesting species has not, to my knowledge, been found alive, and would appear to be extinct. Fragments of the shell were

first discovered by myself, several years since, among large boulders of blue basalt, about halfway up the Montagne-au-Riz, on the left-hand side of the road to Moka; and subsequently I found a few perfect specimens in the same locality, but all more or less bleached by exposure. During the remainder of my residence at Mauritius no other specimen was met with; but since my return to England, the one figured, which is in better condition than those I collected, was obtained on the same spot by E. Dupont, jun., Esq., and sent to me."—*D. Barclay.*

GIBBUS (GIBBULINA) CLAVULUS, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. fig. 13.)

G. testa profunde rimata, ovata, tenuiuscula, oblique flexuoso costellata; spira attenuata, apice acuminato, sutura distincta; anfr. 7-8, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam angulato, basi subplanato, antice vix ascende; apertura subverticali, ovali, dente parietali valido prope angulum coarctata; perist. continuo, soluto, subincrassato, undique late expanso.

Long. 18, diam. 8 mill.

Hab. Mauritius (*Coll. Barclay*).

This species, I am informed, has been long known at Mauritius under the name of *clavulus*, which name I therefore with much pleasure retain for it.

PALAINA COXI, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. fig. 14.)

P. testa sinistrorsa, subperforata, ovata, costulis compressis, subdistantibus sculpta, albida; spira convexo-conica, apice obtusiusculo, corneo; anfr. 6, convexis, ultimo angustiore, paulum ascende; apertura subverticali, circulari; perist. duplice, externo valde expanso, breviter interrupto.

Long. 3, diam. 1 mill.

Hab. Norfolk Island (*Coll. J. C. Cox*).

DIPLOMATINA MINUTA, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. fig. 15.)

D. testa dextrorsa, rimata, fusiformi-ovata, costulis debilibus confertis obliquis sculpta, pallide rufo-fusca; spira elongata, apice obtusiusculo; anfr. 7, convexis, antepenultimo tumidiore, ultimo antice paulum ascende; apertura subverticali, truncato-rotundata, plica columellari conspicua; perist. duplice, interno porrecto, expansiusculo, externo subreflexo, marginibus callo expanso junctis, columellari sinuato, basi angulato.

Long. 2, diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Hab. —? (*Coll. H. Adams*).

Fam. ANATINIDÆ.

Genus PELOPIA, H. Ad.

Testa inaequivalvis, subovata, ventricosa, clausa, superficie valvarum scabra, umbonibus integris. Cardo sub umbonibus apophysibus duabus, horizontalibus, antice curvatis munitus; carti-

lago interna, ossiculo magno curvato instructa; ligamentum subinternum. Impressiones musculares conspicuae, posterior magna, rotundata; linea pallialis sinuata.

This genus has much the appearance externally of *Ixartia*, Leach (*Rupicola*, Fleur. de Belly., not Brisson). The hinge is most like that of *Periploma*, the ossicle being very large and strong; but the ligamental processes, although prominent, are without the strengthening ribs present in that genus, from which it also differs in the beaks not being fissured. From the distorted appearance of the shell, its habitat is probably in sponges or crevices of rocks.

PELOPIA BREVIFRONS, H. Ad. (Pl. IV. figs. 16, 16a.)

P. testa solida, albida, inaequilaterali, irregulariter concentrica et rugose plicata; latere antico breviore, rotundato, latere postico angulato, margine superiore rectiusculo, inferiore arcuato; sinu palliali lato, brevi.

Long. 14, alt. 13, lat. 8 mill.

Hab. —? (Coll. H. Adams).

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Stomatia variegata*, p. 12.
- 2, 2a. *Discus vorticella*, p. 12.
- 3. *Nanina (Rotula) cernica*, p. 12.
- 4. *Pupa (Pupilla) exigua*, p. 13.
- 5. *Gibbus (Gibbulina) mondaini*, p. 13.
- 6. — (Gibbulina) barclayi, p. 13.
- 7. — (Gibbulina) productus, p. 13.
- 8, 8a. *Thyrcopsis coralliophila*, p. 14.
- 9. *Macrochlamys tenuicula*, p. 14.
- 10, 10a. *Glessula fusca*, p. 15.
- 11. *Vitrina angasi*, p. 15.
- 12. *Nanina (Xesta) sulcifera*, p. 15.
- 13. *Gibbus (Gibbulina) clavulus*, p. 16.
- 14. *Palaaina coxi*, p. 16.
- 15. *Diplommatina minuta*, p. 16.
- 16, 16a. *Pelopia brevifrons*, p. 17.

6. Synopsis of the Species of Pigs (*Suidæ*) in the British Museum. By Dr. J. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., F.L.S.

The distribution of Swine into species and the species into genera and families is attended with considerable difficulty; this probably arises from three peculiarities of the group:—

1. That most of the wild or presumed wild species are easily reduced to a domestic or semidomestic condition.

2. That the domestic breeds return to their wild condition, even in countries situated far away from their native habitats, and that, under favourable circumstances, the newly enfranchised animals are able to hold their own against the native and colonial cultivators.